

the privileges and immunities, provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(3) **REGULATIONS.**—The Commission may promulgate regulations under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to the collection, verification, or disclosure of information under this section, provided that such regulations are limited to what is necessary to collect, verify, and disclose such information.

(4) **AUTHORITY PRESERVED.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

(d) **SEVERABILITY.**—If any provision of this section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this section and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected by the invalidation.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this Act:

(1) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(2) **CONSUMER PRODUCT.**—The term “consumer product” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty—Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act (15 U.S.C. 2301 note) and section 700.1 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) **HIGH-VOLUME THIRD PARTY SELLER.**—The term “high-volume third party seller” means a participant on an online marketplace’s platform who is a third party seller and who, in any continuous 12-month period during the previous 24 months, has entered into 200 or more discrete sales or transactions of new or unused consumer products resulting in the accumulation of an aggregate total of \$5,000 or more in gross revenues.

(4) **ONLINE MARKETPLACE.**—The term “online marketplace” means any person or entity that operates an electronically based or accessed platform that—

(A) includes features that allow for, facilitate, or enable third party sellers to engage in the sale, purchase, payment, storage, shipping, or delivery of a consumer product in the United States; and

(B) is used by one or more third party sellers for such purposes.

(5) **SELLER.**—The term “seller” means a person who sells, offers to sell, or contracts to sell a consumer product through an online marketplace’s platform.

(6) **THIRD PARTY SELLER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “third party seller” means any seller, independent of an online marketplace, who sells, offers to sell, or contracts to sell a consumer product in the United States through such online marketplace’s platform.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “third party seller” does not include, with respect to an online marketplace, a seller—

(i) who operates the online marketplace’s platform; or

(ii) who—

(I) is a business entity that has made available to the general public the entity’s name, business address, and working contact information;

(II) has an ongoing contractual relationship with the online marketplace to provide for the manufacture, distribution, wholesaling, or fulfillment of shipments of consumer products; and

(III) has provided to the online marketplace identifying information, as described in subsection (a), that has been verified in accordance with that subsection.

(7) **VERIFY.**—The term “verify” means to confirm information provided to an online marketplace pursuant to this section by the use of one or more methods that enable the online marketplace to reliably determine

that any information and documents provided are valid, corresponding to the seller or an individual acting on the seller’s behalf, not misappropriated, and not falsified.

### SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 130—REMEMBERING THE 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS AT BRUSSELS AIRPORT AND THE MAALBEEK METRO STATION IN BELGIUM AND HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 130

Whereas, on March 22, 2016, 35 people were killed and more than 300 people were wounded by 3 bombs that detonated at Brussels Airport in Zaventem, Belgium, and the Maalbeek metro station in Brussels, Belgium (referred to in this preamble as the “terrorist attacks”);

Whereas Justin Shults, Stephanie Shults, Gail Minglana Martinez, and Bruce Baldwin were Americans who lost their lives, among the many other victims, as a result of the terrorist attacks;

Whereas Justin Shults, an east Tennessee native who was 30 years old and working as an accountant while living in Brussels at the time of the terrorist attacks, was a graduate of Vanderbilt University and a devoted husband to his wife Stephanie;

Whereas Stephanie Shults, a Kentucky native who was 29 years old and working as an accountant while living in Brussels at the time of the terrorist attacks, was a graduate of Vanderbilt University, where she met her husband Justin;

Whereas Gail Minglana Martinez, a Texas native who was 41 years old at the time of the terrorist attacks, was a proud mother of 4 children and wife to her husband Kato, who were all injured in the terrorist attacks; and

Whereas Bruce Baldwin, a Missouri native who was 66 years old at the time of the terrorist attacks, was a husband to his wife Virginia, had worked for the Department of State, and was a member of the Army who served in Vietnam: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) remembers the 5th anniversary of the March 22, 2016, terrorist attacks at Brussels Airport and the Maalbeek metro station in Belgium (referred to in this resolution as the “terrorist attacks”);

(2) honors the memory of Justin Shults, Stephanie Shults, Gail Minglana Martinez, and Bruce Baldwin, the 4 Americans who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks;

(3) expresses its deepest condolences—

(A) to the other victims who were killed or wounded as a result of the terrorist attacks;

(B) to the families of the victims; and

(C) to the home countries of each victim; and

(4) pledges continued resolve to stand against terrorism and extremism.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 131—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA’S TREATMENT OF THE UYGHURS AND OTHER ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION (XUAR) AND CALLING FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ABUSES AND CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE XUAR

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. Kaine, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 131

Whereas the Uyghurs are one of several predominantly Muslim Turkic groups living in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in the northwest of the People’s Republic of China (PRC);

Whereas, following Uyghur demonstrations and unrest in 2009 and clashes with government security personnel and other violent incidents in subsequent years, PRC leaders sought to “stabilize” the XUAR through large-scale arrests and extreme security measures aimed at combatting alleged terrorism, religious extremism, and ethnic separatism;

Whereas, in May 2014, the PRC launched its “Strike Hard Against Violent Extremism” campaign, which placed further restrictions on and facilitated additional human rights violations against minorities in the XUAR under the pretext of fighting terrorism;

Whereas, in August 2016, Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Politburo member Chen Quanguo, former Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) Party Secretary, known for overseeing intensifying security operations and human rights abuses in the TAR, was appointed as Party Secretary of the XUAR;

Whereas, beginning in 2017, XUAR authorities have sought to forcibly “assimilate” Uyghurs and other Turkic minorities into Chinese society through a policy of cultural erasure known as “Sinicization”;

Whereas, since 2018, credible reporting including from the BBC, France24, and the New York Times has shown that the Government of the PRC has built mass internment camps in the XUAR, which it calls “vocational training” centers, and detained Uyghurs and other groups in them and other facilities;

Whereas, since 2015, XUAR authorities have arbitrarily detained an estimated 1,500,000 Uyghurs—12.5 percent of the XUAR’s official Uyghur population of 12,000,000—and a smaller number of other ethnic minorities in the “vocational training” centers and other detention and pre-detention facilities;

Whereas, in 2017, the XUAR accounted for less than two percent of the PRC’s total population but 21 percent of all arrests in China;

Whereas The Atlantic, Radio Free Asia, and other sources have revealed that detainees are forced to renounce many of their Islamic beliefs and customs and repudiate Uyghur culture, language, and identity;

Whereas investigations by Human Rights Watch and other human rights organizations have documented how detainees are subject to political indoctrination, forced labor, crowded and unsanitary conditions, involuntary biometric data collection, both medical neglect and intrusive medical interventions, food and water deprivation, beatings, sexual violence, and torture;

Whereas research by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute suggests that, since late 2019, many detainees have been placed in

higher security facilities and convicted of formal crimes;

Whereas Human Rights Watch has reported that the PRC uses data collection programs, including facial recognition technology, to surveil Uyghurs in the XUAR and to identify individuals whom authorities may detain;

Whereas PRC authorities have placed countless children whose parents are detained or in exile in state-run institutions and boarding schools without the consent of their parents;

Whereas New York Times reporting revealed that numerous local PRC officials who did not agree with the policies carried out in XUAR have been fired and imprisoned;

Whereas Associated Press reporting documented widespread and systemic efforts by PRC authorities to force Uyghur women to take contraceptives or to subject them to sterilization or abortion, threatening to detain those who do not comply;

Whereas PRC authorities prohibit family members and advocates inside and outside China from having regular communications with relatives and friends imprisoned in the XUAR, such as journalist and entrepreneur Ekpar Asat;

Whereas PRC authorities have imposed pervasive restrictions on the peaceful practice of Islam in the XUAR, to the extent that Human Rights Watch asserts the PRC “has effectively outlawed the practice of Islam”;

Whereas individuals who are not detained in camps have been forced to attend political indoctrination sessions, subjected to movement restrictions, mass surveillance systems, involuntary biometric data collection, and other human rights abuses;

Whereas international media, nongovernmental organizations, scholars, families, and survivors have reported on the systemic nature of many of these abuses;

Whereas, on June 26, 2020, a group of 50 independent United Nations experts jointly expressed alarm over China’s deteriorating human rights record, including its repression in Xinjiang, and called on the international community “to act collectively and decisively to ensure China respects human rights and abides by its international obligations”;

Whereas, on October 6, 2020, 39 United Nations member countries issued a public statement condemning human rights violations by PRC authorities and calling on the PRC to allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights unfettered access to Xinjiang;

Whereas the United States Congress passed the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-145);

Whereas the United States Congress passed the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note), which has been used to sanction PRC officials and entities for their activities in the XUAR;

Whereas the United States Government has implemented additional targeted restrictions on trade with Xinjiang and imposed visa and economic sanctions on PRC officials and entities for their activities in the XUAR;

Whereas the United States Government has documented human rights abuses and violations of individual freedoms in the XUAR, including in the 2019 Department of State Report on International Religious Freedom;

Whereas, on August 25, 2020, the Biden for President campaign stated, “The unspeakable oppression that Uighurs and other ethnic minorities have suffered at the hands of China’s authoritarian government is genocide and Joe Biden stands against it in the strongest terms.”;

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, former Secretary of State Michael Pompeo “determined

that the PRC, under the direction and control of the CCP, has committed genocide against the predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang”;

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, during his confirmation hearing, Secretary of State Antony Blinken testified that “forcing men, women, and children into concentration camps, trying to in effect reeducate them to be adherents to the Chinese Communist Party – all of that speaks to an effort to commit genocide”;

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, Secretary of the Treasury Janet L. Yellen, during her confirmation hearing, publicly stated that China is guilty of “horrendous human rights abuses”;

Whereas, on January 27, 2021, in response to a question from the press regarding the Uyghurs, Secretary Blinken stated that his “judgement remains that genocide was committed against the Uyghurs”;

Whereas, on March 10, 2021, in response to a question on Xinjiang during his testimony before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, Secretary Blinken reiterated, “We’ve been clear, and I’ve been clear, that I see it as genocide, other egregious abuses of human rights, and we’ll continue to make that clear.”; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the atrocities committed by the CCP against Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim Turkic groups in Xinjiang, including forced labor, sexual violence, the internment of over 1,000,000 individuals, and other horrific abuses;

(2) urges the President, the Secretary of State, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to speak publicly about the ongoing human rights abuses in the XUAR, including in formal speeches at the United Nations and other international fora;

(3) urges the President, the Secretary of State, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to appeal to the United Nations Secretary-General to take a more proactive and public stance on the situation in the XUAR, including by supporting calls for an investigation and accountability for individuals and entities involved in abuses against the people of the XUAR;

(4) supports continued targeted sanctions and the use of all diplomatic tools available to hold those responsible for the atrocities in Xinjiang to account;

(5) urges United States agencies engaged with China on trade, climate, defense, or other bilateral issues to include human rights abuses in the XUAR as a consideration in developing United States policy;

(6) supports Radio Free Asia Uyghur, the only Uyghur-language news service in the world independent of Chinese government influence; and

(7) recognizes the repeated requests from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for unfettered access to the XUAR and the PRC’s refusal to comply, and therefore—

(A) calls on PRC authorities to allow unfettered access by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the XUAR;

(B) urges collaborative action between the United States Government and international partners to pressure PRC authorities to allow unfettered access to the XUAR;

(C) urges the President, the Secretary of State, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to simultaneously outline a strategy to investigate the human rights abuses and crimes that have taken place in the XUAR, collect evidence, and transfer the evidence to a competent court; and

(D) urges United States partners and allies to undertake similar strategies in an effort to build an international investigation outside of the PRC if PRC authorities do not comply with a United Nations investigation in the XUAR.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1401. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1401.** Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

### SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PROHIBITION ON PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOANS AND SECOND DRAW LOANS FOR APPLICANTS CONVICTED OF A FELONY IN RELATION TO A RIOT OR CIVIL DISORDER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (36), by adding at the end the following:

“(W) PROHIBITION.—An applicant is not eligible to receive a covered loan if an owner of 20 percent or more of the equity of the applicant has, as of the date of the application, been convicted of a felony in relation to a riot or civil disorder during the 2-year period preceding the date of the application.”; and

(2) in paragraph (37), by adding at the end the following:

“(P) PROHIBITION.—An applicant is not eligible to receive a covered loan if an owner of 20 percent or more of the equity of the applicant has, as of the date of the application, been convicted of a felony in relation to a riot or civil disorder during the 2-year period preceding the date of the application.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to an application for a loan under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)) that is submitted on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have 7 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 23, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.